FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 074 17 April 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Weinberger Reveals U.S. Tests on Space Systems AA 1
Reagan, Advisers To Decide on SALT II Adherence AA 1
[Korzin]
Libya Action 'Could Serious Harm' CDE AA 1
[Sychev in IZVESTIYA 17 Apr]
More Reaction to Continued U.S. Nuclear Tests AA 2
'Anti-Geneva Syndrome' Hit AA 2
[Borin in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Apr]
Test Shows 'Arrogance' AA 4
[Bandura in IZVESTIYA 12 Apr]
U.S. Pressuring Allies To Accept Chemical Weapons AA 5
[Bogachev]
Arbatov Interviewed on Future of Palme Commission AA 6
[Budapest NEPSZABADSAG 4 Apr]
Fascell Criticizes Efforts To Undermine ABM Pact AA 7
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 8 Apr]
U.S. Senators Urge Compliance With SALT II AA 8

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Libya Requests Security Council Emergency Session CC 1
U.S. Attack Denounced [Tolkunov] CC 1
U.S. 'Lawlessness' Scored [Kudrin] CC 2
Perez de Cuellar Condemns Attack CC 2
World Decries U.S. 'Aggression' Against Libya CC 2
Global Nongovernment Group Issues Statement on Attack CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Further Reaction to U.S. Bombing of Libyan Sites A 1
Comparison of Gorbachev Remarks A 1
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 16 Apr]
Zhukov on U.S. 'Brigandage' A 1
[PRAVDA 16 Apr]
Raid's Implications Viewed A 5
[Korionov in PRAVDA 17 Apr]
'Anti-Libyan Paranoia' Examined A 6
[Gan in PRAVDA 17 Apr]
U.S. 'Vying in Rashness' A 7
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 17 Apr]
Lomeyko Links Libya, Nevada Test A 10
U.S. Justification 'Absurd' A 10
'Bandit Action' Condemned A 10
Cancellation of Talks Lamented A 11
[Kozyakov]

Raid Equated With Grenada A 12
'Aircraft Carrier Diplomacy' Scored [Turkatenko] A 12
Reagan, Genscher Meet, Discuss Libya Attack A 13
House Rejects Contra Aid by 'Overwhelming Majority' A 13

NORTHEAST ASIA

Further Reports on USSR-Japan Cooperation Meeting C 1
Marchuk Receives Delegation C 1
Malkevich Gives Keynote Speech [KYODO] C 1
Delegation Received in Kremlin C 2
Comparison of Ryzhkov Message C 3

EASTERN EUROPE

Gorbachev Attends SED Congress in East Berlin F 1
Greets Jaruzelski En Route F 1
Arrives in Berlin [Zholkver] F 1
Lays Flowers at Monuments F 1
Tours East Berlin F 2
SED Congress Opens F 4
Further Criticism of U.S. Raid on Libya F 4
Hungary Expresses 'Concern' F 4
Ceausescu Sends Reagan Message F 5

WESTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Carlsson's Activities G 1
Views Relations With USSR G 1
Notes Territorial Violations G 1
Comparison of Ryzhkov-Carlsson Talks G 2
Comparison of Ryzhkov Speech G 2
Whitehead in W. Europe To Gain Support for Attack G 3
EEC Differences Noted on U.S. Raid on Libya [Yermakov] G 3
UK 'Reconnaissance' Flights Aided U.S. Raid G 4
Commentators View Repercussions of UK Aide G 4
Ponomarev on 'Debt' Repayment G 4
Vasilyev on BBC 'Lies' G 5

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Further Reportage on Events After U.S. Raid Libya H 1
Gorbachev Sends Message H 1
Libyan Official Voices Gratitude H 2
Sudanese Official Briefed [KUNA] H 2
Al-Qadhdhafi Appears on TV H 2
Saudi Arabia Condemns U.S. Attack H 3
Syrian Party Denounces 'Banditry' H 3
PDRY Leader Expresses Support H 4
OPEC Members Criticize Raid H 4
Al-Mansur Seeks U.S. 'Isolation' H 4
U.S. Attacks Tripoli Airport H 4
Atmosphere Tense in Tripoli [Shelenkov] H 5
Widespread Casualties [Turkatenko] H 6
U.S. Raids Tripoli Again H 6
Supreme Soviet Delegation Departs for Tunisia H 6

Note: The Soviet Union DAILY REPORT National Affairs Supplement was not published on 16 and 17 April.

WEINBERGER REVEALS U.S. TESTS ON SPACE SYSTEMS

LD170835 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- Speaking in Medford, Massachusetts, the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has said that the U.S. Air Force conducted a series of tests of technical novelties due to be used in the arms system of "star wars". He described as successful the tests in the course of which the technology of accelerator missiles was tested, among other things.

It is worth recalling that the Soviet-American Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty signed in 1972 prohibits the testing of such systems or space-based components.

REAGAN, ADVISERS TO DECIDE ON SALT II ADHERENCE

LD162326 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1850 GMT 15 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Valeriy Korzin]

[Excerpts] THE WASHINGTON POST has reported that tomorrow President Reagan and his high-ranking advisers are preparing to hold a conference where they must decide whether to observe the SALT II agreement or not.

We are now witnessing a new upsurge in anti-agreement hysteria. What is involved is that a new American nuclear submarine, Trident, is due to go to sea in May. It is equipped with 24 missiles, and these missiles are already beyond the limits agreed in 1979.

In order not to go beyond the established ceiling, the United States needs to decommission two old Poseidon submarines. This is what the present dispute is about -- whether to dismantle the Poseidons or not.

Since last summer the situation has changed slightly, in fact. The Senate majority leader, Robert Dole, who previously supported observance of the agreement has crossed into the camp of its opponents and has even sent Reagan a letter with an appeal to keep all the available submarines. Also, the President's adviser, Robert McFarlane, was thought to have had quite a positive influence on Reagan, his replacement, Rear-Admiral John Poindexter is said to be more conservatively inclined.

However, it should not be forgotten that an end will be put to the arms race. In a word, we can say that SALT II is now a sort of touchstone of the U.S. foreign policy course.

LIBYA ACTION 'COULD SERIOUSLY HARM' CDE

PM161657 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 April 1986 Morning Edition carries on page 5 an undated Stockholm dispatch by correspondent A. Sychev entitled "Time Is Pressing" on the resumption of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe. After citing Polish Foreign Minister Orzechowski on the U.S. action against Libya, Sychev continues:

"Soviet delegation head O.A. Grinevskiy, special envoy, who addressed the session, expressed the fear that the U.S. action, which turned the 1st day of the session into a 'black day,' could seriously harm the course of the Stockholm Conference. He stressed the insistent need for the United States to confirm by specific actions the words it has spoken here about peace, confidence and security measures, and the lowering of the level of military confrontation."

MORE REACTION TO CONTINUED U.S. NUCLEAR TESTS

'Anti-Geneva Syndrome' Hit

PM161405 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 Second Edition p 3

[Lieutenant Colonel Yu. Borin article under the rubric "Imperialism Is the Generator of Aggression and Adventurism": "Anti-Geneva Syndrome"]

[Text] It is no longer just days or weeks but months since the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva -- that portentous meeting at which the Soviet Union and the United States, in the persons of their leaders, announced the inadmissibility of nuclear war and the impossibility of winning such a war and said that the sides would not seek military superiority. The world public had a right to expect that weighty steps would now be taken to prevent an arms race in space and end it on earth, to limit and reduce nuclear arms, and to strengthen strategic stability.

The Soviet Union justifies the peoples' expectations.

The progressive public perceived as a large-scale peace program the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's statement of 15 January this year, which advanced specific, realistic initiatives with a definite time scale for the elimination of nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons. The desire to preserve and strengthen peace dictated the proposal advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress to create a comprehensive international security system. At a complex time in world relations the Soviet Union is displaying high responsibility and political will.

But what of the United States? How and to what extent has it confirmed in practice the statements which it made jointly with the Soviet Union in Geneva? In the recently published CONGRESSIONAL RECORD G. Studds, member of the House of Representatives for Massachusetts, suggested that any unbiased person should look at the Washington administration's actions from the vantage point of the Geneva accords.

And you will see, the U.S. congressman points out, the continuation of nuclear tests, the development of work under the "star wars" program, a new "juridical interpretation" of the ABM Treaty which renders it meaningless, and a number of other sinister actions. And now an act of direct piracy against sovereign Libya is added to this.

All these facts irrefutably attest that the U.S. ruling group has placed the narrow mercenary interests of the military-industrial complex above the interests of all mankind and of its own people. Emphasis continues to be placed on pursuing a militarist policy and gambling on force in order to dictate its will to other countries and peoples.

Washington has succeeded in doing much to further exacerbate international tension since Geneva. And these actions have been and are of a manifestly demonstrative and arrogant nature and attest to a scornful attitude to the generally accepted norms of relations among states.

Take, for example, the provocative sailing of American spy ships close to Soviet shores. Some of the most zealous Western journalists even nicknamed that impudent action some kind of "test of self-control." Well, once again the Soviet Union really displayed coolness and patience. But this is in no way a sign of its weakness. Our country is ready to deal a decisive rebuff to any adventurer, and it has sufficient, appropriate means for this. However, we are well aware what this could lead to. Unlike the transatlantic politicians, who have neither a sense of reality nor a sense of responsibility.

Or another example -- nuclear tests. It is obvious to every sober-minded person that ending them would be a real and effective step on the way to the total elimination of nuclear weapons. Without such tests it is impossible to either improve or create new kinds of nuclear arms. But the U.S Administration rejected outright the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions and for summit-level talks on questions of a total ban on nuclear weapon tests. Instead, it carried out further explosions of nuclear devices. One after another.

Washington has loudly declared that nuclear weapons tests are really "vitally necessary" for U.S. defense. But is that is so? "Forget the propaganda statements that the United States needs to conduct tests in order to be convinced of the efficiency of nuclear charges," THE NEW YORK TIMES writes. "The real reason for continuing the tests, concealed behind a propaganda smoke screen, is that nuclear tests could help in the future to create [sozdat] new, more sophisticated kinds of weapons, such as nuclear-pumped lasers for the 'star wars' program."

The new explosions are pushing mankind toward a nuclear catastrophe. However, this is of concern to few people in official Washington. People there are seeking to satisfy as far as possible the needs of those who have already received orders to produce MX, Midgetman, and Trident 2 ICMB's, who are building B-1B and Stealth strategic bombers, and who are creating [sozdat] space-strike arms.

"The SDI project," Pentagon chief C. Weinberger declared, "is among Americans' top priorities and cannot be haggled over." Indeed, the United States is the champion (for the umpteenth time!) at acquiring sophisticated new weapons. However, a perfectly reasonable question arises: What haggling can there be? We are talking about the planet's future. It is an open secret that the implementation of the "star wars" plan will give a new twist to the arms race spiral, which could take on an uncontrolled and irreversible nature.

I could cite other facts which prove that the United States is not only seeking to eliminate the preconditions for preserving the "spirit of Geneva" but also endeavoring to increase confrontation in the international arena. The method chosen by the U.S. Administration to cover up its provocative actions is also obvious -- to lay the blame at someone else's door. All you ever hear from the White House is verbiage about a "Soviet military threat." People there repeat the same old thesis in every possible way: Despite the ending of nuclear tests, the unilateral reduction of medium-range missiles, and other practical steps by the USSR, still "the threat posed by Soviet forces, conventional and strategic.... remain great."

However regrettable, the anti-Geneva syndrome in the White House is intensifying. Of course, this creates considerable difficulties in the development of Soviet-American relations and exacerbates the already complex situation in the world arena.

Test Shows 'Arrogance'

PM151832 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Yu. Bandura article: "Challenge to the World's Peoples" -- first paragraph is TASS report]

[Text] Washington -- The United States held another nuclear explosion 10 April at the Nevada test site. An official U.S. Department of Energy spokesman reported that the test, held under the code name "Mighty Oak," was the second officially announced test this year.

... The Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions was already into its 9th month. There was expectation of a U.S. response. Strictly speaking, Washington did respond. It responded arrogantly and provocatively. It responded with nuclear tests. On average one test for each month.

Each explosion in Nevada generated alarm around the world. But hope was maintained. It was maintained because it was carefully preserved by Moscow. It preserved its restraint, its courage, and its faith in Washington's ability to heed the voice of reason.

This hope was not justified.

The explosion, judging by preliminary data, was not a very powerful one: U.S. experts estimate its yield at 1.3 kilotons -- approximately 10 times weaker than the explosion that destroyed Hiroshima some 40 years ago. By any standards it was a small explosion. But it was nuclear. And although many people in Las Vegas, just 150 km from the site of the explosion, did not even feel the earth shake, the explosions shook the entire planet. It was shaken by the White House's criminal indifference to mankind's demands. It was shaken by the hypocrisy of the administration, which along with the nuclear device exploded in Nevada the vestiges of faith in its love of peace. It was shaken by Washington's overt reluctance to conduct an honest dialogue with Moscow on an equal footing.

Relatively little time has passed since the U.S. President approved the joint Soviet-U.S. statement in Geneva, which stated: "... The sides, recognizing the special responsibility of the USSR and the United States in the cause of maintaining peace, state that nuclear war must never be unleashed; there can be no winners in one." In this document the head of the Washington administration shared with the Soviet leader the pledge not to strive to achieve military supremacy.

Approved by R. Reagan, this statement remains in force today. But it has been clouded by the haze of continuing nuclear explosions. Explosions, of which each is a step away from the Geneva accords and a step toward the mirage of military superiority over the USSR.

It is worth noting that each of these steps concludes with the evident intention to challenge the Soviet Union. The conviction is formed that Washington is entirely consciously and extremely overtly avoiding any of Moscow's constructive proposals and answering each of our initiatives, each good-will gesture, each attempt to bring positions closer together with a leap in the diametrically opposite direction. It is going as far away as it can from the accords which the peoples expect from the Soviet Union and the United States.

Through these actions Washington not only reveals itself as a dialogue partner whose word cannot be relied upon and whose peace-loving assertions can in no way be trusted. The question arises: Is it possible to deal with Washington at all? The 10 April explosion denotes an arrogant attitude toward world public opinion. It is an invitation to everybody else to continue the arms race. But are the peoples really demanding that?

The world's fate is not in the nuclear tunnels of Nevada. For the moment it is in the hands of mankind itself. And mankind must have enough courage and strength to defend itself and its descendants from adventurism aimed at achieving thermonuclear hegemony over our fragile planet. There is no alternative to continuing the struggle for peace and to stepping up the struggle for survival.

U.S. PRESSURING ALLIES TO ACCEPT CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD112144 Moscow TASS in English 1631 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev reports.

Washington is again twisting the arms of its West European allies in a bid to introduce new chemical weapons in new binary ammunition in their territories. A senior Pentagon official, Thomas Welch, recently admitted that talks to this effect were conducted in the European capitals.

The task of the emissaries of the Reagan administration in Western Europe is compounded by the fact that the U.S. Congress, yielding to the pressure of the American public, promises funds on the production of binary weapons only if these dangerous chemicals are stored outside U.S. territory.

The congressmen have decided to block money for the development of new binary weapons until West European governments officially ask Washington to deploy such weapons in West Germany, Britain, Italy and other NATO countries.

At the same time the European NATO Governments, fearing, and with good reason, stormy protests from the population of their countries, refuse officially to ask the USA to store these chemicals in their territories.

Moreover, the Pentagon is afraid that the refusal of the NATO allies can create an unwelcome precedent: If West Germany rejects new chemicals today, it may well keep away components of space weapons or additional Pershing-2 missiles tomorrow.

That is why spokesmen for the administration are bending over backwards in a bid to prove to the European public that binary ammunition is safe to people around and that if it is stored in Europe, talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons will be given an impetus. American General Bernard Rogers once admitted that American chemical weapons were intended for purposeful use in European territory.

The history of the war in Indo-China illustrates how the Americans are going "purposefully" to employ chemical weapons in Europe. Most of the 91,000 tons of chemicals and herbicides sprayed in that war were used by the Pentagon against the population of South Vietnam, at that time a "loyal ally of the USA" and "a bulwark of Western democracy." During the 1970s, the U.S. Army devastated and poisoned 10 per cent of the territory of South Vietnam with chemical weapons. Even today cancer incidence and inborn deformities are very high in South Vietnam.

There is no reason to believe that if a chemical war is unleashed in Europe, the Pentagon would show greater deference for the population of the "allied countries" than it had for the South Vietnamese 15 years ago.

Offering nerve gas to its allies, the Pentagon faces the Europeans with the gloomy prospect of their continent becoming a gigantic "gas chamber." It is the duty of all the sensible people in the world to thwart Washington's sinister plans to introduce chemical weapons in Europe and to contribute towards the conclusion of a mutually acceptable agreement on the complete prohibition of the production, testing and storage of chemical agents.

ARBATOV INTERVIEWED ON FUTURE OF PALME COMMISSION

AU101501 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 86 p 10

[Report on interviews granted by Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov, FRG Social Democrat Egon Bahr, and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance -- all members of the Palme Commission on security and disarmament -- to NEPSZABADSAG correspondents: "Moscow, Bonn, and New York interviews to NEPSZABADSAG -- Members of the Palme Commission on Palme's Legacy" -- dates not given]

[Excerpts] What will happen to the Palme Commission, the independent, international body dealing with the issues of security and disarmament, without Olof Palme? What memories do you cherish about the murdered Swedish premier and what do you find most important in his political legacy? We put these questions to three members of the Palme Commission: Soviet Academician Georgiy Arbatov; FRG Social Democrat politician Egon Bahr; and former U.S. Secretary of State Cyprus Vance. Here are the answers:

Arbatov: We Will Continue His Work

Academician Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States of America and Canada Institute in Moscow, remembers Olof Palme as follows:

One of the strange phenomena of recent years is that the small countries gave great personalities and outstanding leaders to the world, and certain big countries did exactly the opposite. Palme was an important political personality in the international history of our period. Born in a small country in favorable circumstances, he was able to measure the problems and sufferings of others, of the entire world. It often shocked the United States and Western Europe when he took a stand for solving these problems and sufferings. As Swedish minister of education and religion, Palme marched in the front line of the people demonstrating in front of the U.S. Embassy in Stockholm against the war in Vietnam, and he fought not only with words but also with deeds against apartheid, racist policy, and against other injustices in our current world.

Palme is an example of a politician who understood the new reality of our century and recognized that there was a need for new ways of thinking. This developed from his position concerning war and the arms race. This was reflected in his activity carried out as deputy chairman of the Socialist International, prime minister of his country, head of his party, and chairman of the commission named after him. He played a really active role in the New Delhi initiatives of the "six" for disarmament and against the danger of nuclear war.

I consider it an organic part of his political heritage that, although Palme rejected the communist ideology, although he argued with the communists and took a stand against them, he recognized that the ideological differences in the views of East and West must not block cooperation in solving the most fundamental problems, first of all in eliminating the danger of nuclear war. Therefore, one of the determining elements of his political heritage is the strengthening of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

As to the Palme Commission, it was established in 1980 as a politically independent body following the example of the Brandt committee which deals with North-South problems. The Palme Commission's main task is to promote disarmament and international security. Although many social democratic politicians are participating in this commission, it can still not be regarded as solely their committee -- all the more so as its members are also representatives of capitalist parties, like Cyrus Vance and others. Also active in the committee's activity are politicians of developing countries like Nigeria, Tanzania, India, Indonesia, and Guyana. There are also two communist members, Cyrankiewicz and myself.

Our task is to work out the concept of international security and disarmament at the present time, in the nuclear age. The activity of the commission is embodied in a report entitled: "Security For All." As a result of debates, supplements, and modification, we finally came to a uniform conclusion: The system of international security cannot be directed against certain states, cannot assert itself at the detriment of certain states, and can be implemented only as a result of common efforts.

The Palme commission concluded its activity following the publication of the report in May 1982. In the meantime, its activity was internationally recognized. Then, as the world situation became more complex, the Palme Commission was convened again in 1984. We decided to hold three meetings, and we carried out the first meeting of the new round in New Delhi in January of this year, and the third and last meeting will be held in Vienna at the beginning of 1987. As part of the preparation for the meeting in Budapest, Egon Bahr, David Owen, and myself will meet in Moscow in June. The commission is planning to publish several reports about the halting of nuclear tests, among other things. We are talking about publishing again the above-mentioned 1982 report of the Palme Commission.

We decided on all this in New Delhi. Hardly a month passed by, an we learned with shock about the murder of Olof Palme. At the request of the Swedish Social Democratic Party and of the widow, the committee took part in the funeral. We agreed to continue our activity just as we had agreed in New Delhi. This would have also been Palme's wish. In Stockholm, both the representatives of the Socialist International and of the "six" of New Delhi, as well as the members of the Palme Commission, came to the conclusion that we owe it to Palme's memory to regard it as our obligation to continue the struggle for the noble goals for which he sacrificed his life.

FASCELL CRITICIZES EFFORTS TO UNDERMINE ABM PACT

PM140920 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 8 Apr 86 p 3

[TASS report: "Sharp Criticism"]

[Text] Washington, 7 Apr -- Congressman D. Fascell, the well-known U.S. politician and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, has sharply criticized the attempts by certain U.S. circles to torpedo the 1972 Soviet-U.S. ABM Treaty.

The Reagan administration must reaffirm its adherence to this treaty rather than seek loopholes in it for continuing research within the framework of the "star wars" program, says a statement published here today by the congressman.

Fascell recalled the numerous statements by Reagan administration spokesmen on the so-called "new interpretation" of the treaty, which would in practice give the United States a free hand in deploying a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements. In this connection he points out with alarm that "this new 'interpretation' is spreading the arms race to space without any legal restrictions and undermines the ABM Treaty as such."

U.S. SENATORS URGE COMPLIANCE WITH SALT II

LD110826 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 11 TASS -- Fifty-two senators sent a letter to President Reagan, in which they draw the President's attention to the inadmissibility of "discarding" the limits set by the SALT-2 Treaty.

The letter, which was released here Thursday, says that the summit meeting in Geneva laid down a solid foundation for improving Soviet-U.S. relations. The senators emphasize that despite essential differences existing between the two countries, they are united by many common interests, of which the foremost is to avoid a nuclear war.

The lawmakers urged the administration to continue complying with the provisions of the Salt-2 Treaty until a new Soviet-U.S. arms control agreement is concluded.

At a press conference in the arms control association the senators expressed concern over the administration's plans to abandon compliance with the restraints imposed by the treaty. Senator John Heinz, Republican, Pennsylvania, said that the decision to cancel the limits set by the SALT-2 treaty, if made by the President, would complicate efforts to reach a future agreement on reducing nuclear weapon arsenals and would lead to a new round in the arms race. Senator John Chafee, Republican, Rhode Island, said that in the light of the accord reached in Geneva to hold the second Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the U.S. observance with the basic provisions of the SALT-2 Treaty would bolster the chances for working out a new arms limitation agreement.

LIBYA REQUESTS SECURITY COUNCIL EMERGENCY SESSION

U.S. Attack Denounced

PM161535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov report: "Emergency Session of the Security Council"]

[Text] New York, 16 Apr -- Here at UN headquarters, an emergency session of the Security Council has begun. It was convened at the request of Libya and a large group of Arab countries.

No subterfuges or justifications, Libyan representative R. al-Zaruq stated, can cover up this monstrous act of aggression and terror -- bomb strikes against peaceful districts of Tripoli and Banghazi, against housing, schools, and foreign embassies. One speaker follows another. The international community angrily condemns the U.S. aggression against sovereign Libya, the violence, the bellicose chauvinism which has recently become the norm in official Washington's policy.

The Arab countries express solidarity with the Libyan people at this difficult time, the Omani representative says, addressing the international community on behalf of the Arab states. He calls on the Security Council immed'ately to censure Washington's piratical act and to call it to international order.

India, that country's representative tells the Security Council, is profoundly indignant at the flagrant act of aggression against Libya's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Such actions are a threat to the security not only of one country or region but of the whole world. The White House, the Cuban representative stated, committed this act of brigandage by night, like a criminal. The United States pursues a similar policy with regard to Nicaragua, Angola, Cuba, and other countries which come out against American diktat. And the world today, Bulgarian delegate I. Garvalov says, is not some small town in the Wild West where it was customary to shoot indiscriminately. The international community stigmatizes the White House, which is still trying to assume the role of world gendarme.

Reading the text of the Soviet Government statement, Yu.V. Dubinin, the Soviet Union's permanent representative to the United Nations, stated:

It is quite obvious that the new U.S. act of aggression against Libya creates a real threat to international peace and security. A direct link is apparent between the armed anti-Libyan act by the United States and Washington's general course of subjugating sovereign states to American diktat, fanning existing hotbeds and creating new ones in various parts of the world, and destablizing the international situation. The groundless and illegal nature of U.S. attempts to justify its act of aggression by any pretexts whatever -- and that includes references to the struggle against international terrorism -- is equally obvious. It is the Security Council's direct duty, the Soviet representative noted, resolutely to condemn the act of armed aggression committed by the United States against Libya. It should also demand that the United States immediately stop the armed attack on Libya and commit no such acts in future. The main task now is to prevent the further growth of the threat to international peace, to ease the highly dangerous situation which has arisen, and to prevent its finally getting out of control. A statement issued by UN Secretary General J. Perez de Cuellar condemns "military actions by one member of the organization against another." He appealed urgently to the participants in the conflict provoked by the United States to refrain from the use of force, which can only lead to the further escalation of tension and military actions. The Security Council session will continue.

U.S. 'Lawlessness' Scored

LD161842 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1444 GMT 16 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The Soviet Government's statement and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's resolute condemnation of U.S. aggression against Libya, which was set out at a session of the Security Council by Dubinin, the USSR's permanent ambassador to the United Nations has received broad response at the United Nations. There is evidence of a direct link between the armed U.S. anti-Libyan action and Washington's overall policy to submit sovereign states to America's diktat, he said in the council continuing the debate on the u.s. lawlessness and tyranny.

Libya's UN representative, Rajab al-Zaruq, on behalf of the Libyan people, expressed profound gratitude to the Soviet Union for its solidarity and support for Libya. The Libyan people highly appraise the resolute condemnation by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the U.S. Administration's lawlessness and tyranny in relation to Libya, and the Soviet Government's statement. They will become a factor for strengthening the Libyan people's moral steadfastness and their determination to deal a fitting rebuff to U.S. aggression, the Libyan representative said.

Perez de Cuellar Condemns Attack

LD162343 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] New York April 15 TASS -- The U.N. secretary-general has condemned the bandit attack of the U.S. Air Force against Libya's territory. In a statement issued at the U.N. headquarters, Perez de Cuellar expressed conviction that the use of force is no effective method to settle disputes between states and will lead only to further violence. The U.N. secretary-general urged the sides involved in the conflict to refrain from a further escalation of tensions, to show restraint, and search for ways to resolve the critical situation, which has shaped by the methods envisaged by the U.N. Charter. [as received]

WORLD DECRIES U.S. 'AGGRESSION' AGAINST LIBYA

LD170330 Moscow TASS in English 0306 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Addis Ababa April 17 TASS -- There can be no justification of the U.S. aggression against Libya. It is in contravention with the international laws and the U.N. Charter, says a statement by the Council of Ambassadors of Arab states.

New York April 17 TASS -- It is inadmissible that the biggest imperialist power make the use of military force against small non-aligned states a state policy, stated Rashid Fakhuri, permanent representative of Lebanon to the United Nations.

Kuwait April 17 TASS -- Time has come for the Arabs to unite and give a rebuff to all direct aggressions against Arab countries and their peoples, says a statement issued here by the official source of the Kuwaiti Foreign ministry.

Sana April 17 TASS -- The Yemen Arab Republic sides with the fraternal Libyan people in the defence of the territory and national sovereignty of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in face of the U.S. aggression, President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih of the Yemen Arab Republic, said.

Khartoum April 17 TASS -- Sudan is ready to make all the existing means available to the fraternal Arab Libyan people to repel the U.S. aggression, Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Sudan, stressed.

Rabat April 17 TASS -- The Socialist Union of the People's Forces denounces the U.S. aggression against Libya and states its full solidarity with the Libyan Jamahiriyah, says a statement by this biggest left party of Morocco. The U.S. attack on Libya constitutes a threat to the cause of peace and security in the Mediterranean, a threat to all Arab and Moslem countries.

Beirut April 17 TASS -- The U.S. raid on Libya represents the U.S. Administration's continued course of escalating international tensions and its moves to thwart the positive initiatives aimed at ridding mankind of the threat of world thermonuclear war, says a joint statement by the Progressive-Socialist, Communist and a number of other parties of Lebanon.

Algiers April 17 TASS -- The United States creates a situation of perpetual instability by provoking conflicts in various parts of the world, says a statement by the Algerian Friendship and Solidarity Council.

Cairo April 17 TASS -- There can be no justification of the bombing by U.S. fighter-bombers of Libyan peaceful cities, a statement by the Federal National Council of the United Arab Emirates emphasizes.

Amman April 17 TASS -- The United States places peace in jeopardy. The aggression against Libya, a sovereign state, endangers peace in the Mediterranean, said Akif al-Faiz, president of the House of Representatives of Jordan's Parliament.

Nicosia April 17 TASS -- A mass demonstration by the progressively-minded public to protest the U.S. attack on Libya, held here, was keynoted by the slogans "Hands off Libya" and "Americans out of the Mediterranean Sea".

Valletta April 17 TASS -- The Labour Party of Malta expresses solidarity with the Libyan people in their struggle against the foreign aggression, says a statement issued by the leadership of this organization.

London April 17 TASS -- Rashid 'Abdallah 'Ali al-Nu'aymi, state minister of foreign affairs of the United Arab Emirates, staying here, cancelled the planned meeting with Timothy Renton, British minister of state for Foreign and Commonwealth Office. An official of the United Arab Emirates' Embassy said that this step was taken in view of the U.S. flagrant aggression against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Britain's involvement in it.

GLOBAL NONGOVERNMENT GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT ON ATTACK

LD162142 Moscow TASS in English 2041 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki April 16 TASS -- Follows press release by the World Peace Council Information Service:

An emergency international meeting was held in Geneva on April 15 by non-governmental organizations participating in the international conference to stop Iran-Iraq war to express their strong condemnation of U.S. aggression against Libya Jamahiriyah. The meeting was presided by Romesh Chandra, president of World Peace Council, and attended by around one hundred and sixty representatives of organizations from countries of all continents including USSR, USA, Iraq, Islamic Republic in Iran, Britain, France, India, Egypt, PLO, Senegal, FRG, Argentina, Peru and others expressed full solidarity with Libya. The following statement signed by representatives of fifty-nine international and national organizations and political parties together with 18 personalities condemning U.S. aggressions. We, the undersigned, representatives of international and national non-governmental organizations participating in the international conference to stop the Iran-Iraq war being held in Geneva, strongly condemn the savage bombing of Libyan cities by the U.S. Administration and reject the cynical claim that it was justified under Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

This new act of state terrorism committed by the Reagan administration has revealed once more its aggressive policy and its global design to destroy the freedom and independence of all countries whose policies it does not approve.

The Reagan administration has shown its total contempt for the most fundamental rules of international law. This is another aspect of its officially stated policy of establishing worldwide hegemony.

This criminal aggression against Libya is a continuation of previous aggressions against the Arab people in Lebanon, against the HQ's of the PLO in Tunis as well as against Grenada and Nicaragua.

We therefore call upon all peace-loving people in the world to unite against this U.S. policy of neocolonialism and permanent suppression of national liberation movements.

We strongly condemn the British Government's complicity in this act of warfare which will have grave consequences for countries bordering on the Mediterranean, in Europe and in the whole world.

The non-governmental organizations presently meeting in Geneva deeply deplore the massive losses of lives caused by the U.S. aggression and call upon all NGO's [nongovernment organizations] to:

1. Mount public activities to protest at this U.S. action.

2. Urge their governments to seek the immediate reference of this action to the U.N. Security Council.

We express our hope that all people in the world will unite against this threat to international peace and security and we declare our firm solidarity with the Libyan Arab people in their just struggle in defence of their freedom and independence.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. BOMBING OF LIBYAN SITES

Comparison of Gorbachev Remarks

Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 16 April carries in its Second Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and Ingvar Carlsson, prime minister of Sweden and chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden, in Moscow on 15 April. The KRASNAYA ZVEZDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With I. Carlsson," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, PAGE A 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: meeting was held 15 April between the general (substituting "15 April" for "today")

Paragraph five, line three reads in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA: positive factors that were starting to take shape in international relations (rewording)

Zhukov on U.S. 'Brigandage'

PM161601 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA Political Observer Yuriy Zhukov article: "Brigandage in the International Arena"]

[Text] The truly savage U.S. aggression against Libya, undertaken on the personal instructions of the American President, is regarded throughout the world as brigandage in the international arena.

Reading the reports about the world public's reaction to this aggression, you cannot help remembering an analysis, published in the American magazine NEWSWEEK as long ago as the summer of 1983, of assessments of U.S. policy based on a public opinion poll in six countries -- the FRG, Britain, France, Japan, Brazil, and Mexico.

"The United States Is a Gorilla Mask"

In an article summing up these assessments under the eloquent headline "The United States Is a Gorilla Mask," NEWSWEEK noted with bitter irony: "You can't get away from America. It is a huge gorilla in the modern world...It forces its way through the undergrowth, dominates the landscape, changes the political scenery with its presence. Its whims affect the entire globe, and the brandishing of missile weapons inspires fears in its allies."

Since this assessment was made, nearly 3 years have passed but Washington does not appear to have realized the implications for itself of the ever increasing condemnation of this policy not only from those whom "America in a gorilla mask" tries to intimidate by brandishing and using its weapons, but even from many of its own allies. On the contrary, the United States is now vigorously extolling the so-called "Reagan doctrine," which proclaims some kind of U.S. "right" to overthrow the inconvenient governments of states which it calls "procommunist."

President Reagan officially expounded this doctrine of brigandage -- that is all you can call it -- not so long ago in his "State of the Union" message to Congress. In this address, as the American newspaper NEWSDAY wrote 7 February, R. Reagan openly called for an "escalation of U.S. interference in other countries' affairs, in regional conflicts everywhere -- from South Africa to Central America."

The subsequent thundering speeches by the U.S. President demanding that Congress not stint the money for arming the hired gangs of Somozists, with whose help Washington dreams of overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government; the lavish reception in the White House for the bloody ringleaders of mercenary dushmans and for Savimbi, the South African racists' hireling; the sinister whir of American helicopters shipping soldiers to the Nicaraguan borders; and, lastly, the large-scale aggression against Libya -- all this shows convincingly that the "Reagan doctrine" is being steadily implemented by the present U.S. Administration.

"All these actions put together -- in relation to Libya and Nicaragua, plus such efforts as the stepping up of covert aid to the Afghan rebels," the well-known American observer Leslie Gelb wrote in THE NEW YORK TIMES 27 March, "characterize the new American foreign policy, which seems to be turning into a permanent feature of Reagan's presidency."

A very spirited and at the same time accurate assessment of this policy was given in the British weekly NEW STATESMAN by the prominent American scientist Noam Chomsky, professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in an article headed "For Thugs and Loonytunes Look to Washington": "It is merely a crime, for which people were hanged at Nuremberg and Tokyo" (The reference is to the trials of the war criminals of Hitler's Germany and militarist Japan -- Yu. Zh.).

What Was Secret Becomes Open

Justice requires us to recall that the "Reagan doctrine" is not original -- the United States tried to pursue the same policy, under the name of "rolling back communism," even earlier, beginning with the military intervention against Soviet Russia immediately after the October Revolution, which failed ignominiously. The same method of "rolling back communism" by military means was used by the United States, as is well known, in Vietnam in the sixties, where its intervention also failed ignominiously.

After that, Washington set a course of covert subversive activity using hired gangs which, in the language of American leaders, are called "freedom fighters."

What these "fredom fighters" really are is very well known to the peoples whose freedom and independence are encroached upon by those who fund these "fighters." "Guards" whose bayonets maintained the dictator Somoza's regime and who were driven out of the country have been rearmed by the Pentagon and the CIA and are acting against Nicaragua. Gangs of brigands trained in camps on the territory of neighboring states are acting against Afghanistan. Similar gangs trained and armed by the racist South African regime are acting against Angola; the ringleader of these gangs, Savimbi, has been branded as a monster so many times that there is no room for another brand mark.

But all this does not in the least worry the U.S. Administration, which generously finances that repulsive rabble -- yesterday covertly, today overtly.

As the same newspaper, NEWSDAY, recently recalled, in the last 5 years alone, through CIA channels, "aid" was granted to the Afghan dushmans to the tune of half a billion dollars, to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries to the tune of $150 million, and so forth. Now Washington has decided to make itself at home, and is openly incorporating in the U.S. state budget expenditure on overthrowing other states' governments. This is what they are now calling the policy of "open support for anticommunist forces throughout the world."

Whereas comparatively recently the United States tried to create the appearance that the rebel gangs that it arms receive their weapons through some kind of "private" channels, also claiming that the weapons are not American-made, now the mask has been discarded. In early April their was a great deal of noise about reports of deliveries to the Afghan dushmans and Savimbi's bandits of several hundred sophisticated American Stinger missiles -- shoulder-launched, heat-seeking missiles that are used against planes and helicopters.

In this connection some observers in the United States expressed justified fears that terrorists would use Stingers against civil aircraft, but the Washington politicians paid no heed. "White House staffers," THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER wrote on 7 April, "are privately willing to acknowledge the fact of such deliveries. Some people even raise the subject on their own initiative and speak of it with pride" (!). "'It is remarkable, simply astounding, that we are acting in this way,' declared an official who is...in rapture over the administration's decision" the newspaper wrote.

I will note in passing that while going over to open -- I would call it ostentatious -- aid to the hired gangs that oppose legitimate governments, the U.S. leaders are keeping inviolate the channels for secret subversive activity. This was stated unequivocally, with truly cynical frankness, by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz. I quote his statement in THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE for 11 December 1985: "Covert operations have been part of the arsenal of states from time immemorial and offer the opportunity to exercise influence without direct confrontation."

As is reported in the pamphlet "Reagan's Secret Wars," published in November 1985 by the Center for National Security Studies: "In the United States, during the present American Administration's rule the number of CIA operations abroad has increased at least fivefold, and when this pamphlet went to press more than 50 major covert operations were in progress against the Governments of Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cambodia, Libya, and other states."

Acts of Direct Aggression

However, since all these actions fail to yield the results desired by the U.S. leadership, Washington increasingly frequently resorts to the direct use of its own armed forces to "impose American order" in the world. The criminal aggression carries out against Libya on the night of 14-15 April is a graphic example.

True, the U.S. people, who have not yet forgotten the terrible lessons of the failure of the aggression in Vietnam, react with pain to such acts. But Washington does not reckon with this. Quite recently C. Weinberger stated with cynical frankness in the journal FOREIGN AFFAIRS that "the people choose a president to lead them, not to lag behind them." And later: "A government force to await the support of its people will be paralyzed in international policy..."

In other words, as you elected the President, sit still and hold your tongue - he does not have to listen to your opinion! And if he decides that troops must be sent into combat somewhere or other for the sake of defending "national interests," so be it. The only concern is to ensure a crushing superiority in strength. "If combat forces are required," Weinberger states in his article, "they must be brought into combat operations rapidly and in the numbers necessary to fulfill our task at the least possible cost."

It is for this purpose that the United States devotes such great attention to the creation of the "special purpose forces," which are intended for use in "low-intensity conflicts," as they call actions like the U.S. aggression in Vietnam. As NEWSDAY wrote on 7 April, the budget now submitted to Congress by the administration for 1987 provides for appropriations of $1.7 billion for these forces. It is envisaged that by 1992 the numbers of the "special purpose forces" will increase by 80 percent compared with 1980, while the means of transferring these forces by sea will increase by 70 percent and by air by 90 percent.

"All this," NEWSDAY writes, "will considerably strengthen the U.S. potential in the sphere of participation in low-intensity conflicts in Libya, the Arabian peninsula, South Korea -- in a word, everywhere."

"Look," the American military leaders triumphantly tell the citizens of the United States and the allied countries, "look how powerful we are, nothing matters to us, we do what we like, and we get away with everything!"

Is there any need to demonstrate the shortsightedness of these calculations? Does Washington really not realize what an unenviable position the Pentagon is putting its own country in by trying to represent as great military victories the seizure of an unarmed island in the Caribbean, the shelling of defenseless Lebanese cities by the battleship New Jersey's big guns, or the bombing of Libya?

It is possible that such primitive methods may still have the effect the American Administration wants on many ordinary Americans, who have long been deprived of access to truthful information and who are crammed with false reports of the imaginary victories of omnipotent America. But in Western Europe there are clear signs of sobering up.

Only the British Government took on the role of U.S. accomplice in the aggression in Libya by consenting to the participation of American F-111 bombers stationed on British territory in the attack on Libya. The French Government banned then from overflying its territory, and the American airmen had to take their planes around France, refueling in the air over the Atlantic.

The governments of the vast majority of the U.S. NATO allies refused to support the U.S. military operations against Libya, which did not, however, prevent Washington from disregarding their opinion.

I have not even mentioned the resolute condemnation of the piratical U.S. actions on the part of the developing countries. "It is becoming obvious," the Indian newspaper PATRIOT wrote with concern on 31 March, "that the 'hawks' in the Pentagon at this stage control the situation, and that they are fully determined to push the world to the brink of the abyss." A few days later the report that the Pentagon had made sophisticated missile armaments available to Savimbi, the racists' henchman, caused a real explosion of indignation at U.S. tyranny in the African countries. A storm of anger and indignation has been aroused by the U.S. aggression against Libya in all the developing countries, and above all, naturally, in the Arab countries.

So in the end, as the saying goes, if you push your luck too hard, it will run out. Will Washington draw the right conclusions from this? Will it change its mind? Will it realize that in the nuclear age the strategy of adventures and violence is doomed to failure? It seems that the answers to these questions will be defined by the strength and unanimity of the rebuttal of this crazy strategy by peace-loving forces throughout the world.

Raid's Implications Viewed

PM161609 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Vitaliy Korionov: "In the Pillory"]

[Text] The flames of the conflagrations kindled by U.S. bombs and missiles in Libya also illuminated the bared teeth of the Washington politicians who gave the order for armed aggression against Libya cold-bloodedly and without compunction. Their efforts to take evasive action and find a mask of decency are in vain. People who have made state terrorism the foundation of their foreign policy masquerade as "fighters against terrorism" -- is this not blasphemy!

The new criminal act, for which there can be no justification, is a link in the chain of provocative U.S. acts carried out in response to the Soviet Union's peace-loving initiatives and aimed at wrecking the quest to improve international relations and extinguishing the positive trends and hopes that emerged as a result of the Geneva meeting. They signify a deliberate exacerbation of Soviet-American relations.

Following the piratical raid by a U.S. armada on Libya last month the White House called its 6th Fleet the "spear and shield of U.S. policy." "Well done, thanks, we are proud of you!" -- that was the message from the White House Oval Office to the warriors of the 6th Fleet.

Yes, the name of America and its "national security" are being used as a cover for new and even more dangerous actions against world peace and against the peoples' freedom and independence.

The major peace initiatives that have been the distinctive feature of the CPSU and Soviet state's actions in the international arena since the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and especially since the 27th forum of Lenin's party have offered mankind and real prospect of relaxation of international tension and -- as a result of the implementation of the specific, realistic program formulated in the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's 15 January statement -- of ridding the world of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century.

But this prospect is by no means to the liking of the circles who determine Washington's course -- above all, the arms manufacturers, and in particular the military-industrial complex. In order to prevent a resolute shift toward the strengthening of peace, the United States has decided to utilize the most subversive and provocative methods.

The world has witnessed a whole series of actions aimed at artificially stoking international tension. Such a historic opportunity to reverse the nuclear arms race as the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions was deliberately missed.

Adventurist circles in Washington are making increasingly extensive use of regional conflicts as a catalyst of local and international tension. How this is done in practice is clearly to be seen in the example of Washington's policy with regard to Libya.

This country has long been a White House target. The memoirs of former U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig contain interesting evidence: It would appear that Libya was one of the "most topical issues" on the agenda of the very first session of the U.S. National Security Council held 21 January 1981 under the chairmanship of R. Reagan. Why?

It is absurd, of course, to say that a small state with a population of less than 4 million, situated thousands of kilometres from American shores, can constituties a threat to U.S. "national security." And, of course, the struggle against terrorism, is by no means the concern of those conducting armed brigandage in Libyan skies and waters. Washington's basic plan is that, having "taught" Libya a "lesson," it will "teach a lesson" to all young national states that dare to pursue an independent, anti-imperialist course.

Imperialism is still unwilling to forgive Libya for eliminating the American and British bases on its territory in 1970, particularly Wheelus Field -- the largest base outside the United States, from which imperialist interventionist troops were airlifted more than once to be used against the struggling peoples of Africa and the Near East. The imperialists also cannot forget that Libya either totally or partially nationalized foreign oil companies.

After the March piracy in the Gulf of Sidra a Pentagon official declared with straightforward candor: "It was a provocation, if you like...We had no intention of missing an opportunity to inflict a strike." That provocation did not produce all the planned results. But its instigators did not back down. They began careful preparations for a new, still greater act of piracy. Spy satellites took new pictures of Libyan territory, a revised list of targets for strikes was drawn up, and the latest military-technical means were employed.

The haste with which Washington decided to undertake "military action" is accounted for, in particular, by a desire to divert world public attention from Washington's obstructionist policy with regard to the USSR's proposal to end nuclear tests. The White House is also motivated by a desire to drown out the strengthening voices of protest against the Nevada nuclear explosion with the beating of drums.

In undertaking armed aggression against a small sovereign country in Africa, the American clique was clearly putting its trust in the impunity of its actions. It was reckoning on intimidating other countries and peoples with bombs and missiles and making them meekly bow their heads before the American diktat. Vain hopes! The world's peoples demand an end to the policy of blackmail and threats!

The Soviet Government has declared that it "resolutely condemns the aggressive, piratical U.S. action against Libya -- a sovereign UN member state -- and demands that it be ended without delay. Otherwise the Soviet Union will be forced to draw more far-reaching conclusions."

'Anti-Libyan Paranoia' Examined

PM161630 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Gan report: "Dangerous Recklessness"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Apr -- In the U.S. capital the extremely bellicose tone of the leaders of the U.S. Administration has been noted, leaders whose fists are itching to get even with Libya.

Speaking in the White House, President Reagan described the piratic raid "as only one action in a long battle." Representatives of the U.S. Administration continue to whip up anti-Libyan paranoia in the country. The "courage" and "heroism" of the U.S. pilots who dropped their lethal payloads on peaceful Libyan cities is being extolled. Reactionaries are demanding that the bombings be continued in order "to bring Libya to its knees." At the same time abuse has come from the banks of the Potomac directed at America's allies who, with the exception of the British Government, thought it preferable to dissociate themselves from the U.S. aggression either by expressing regret at the escalation of violence or condemning it outright. The CBS television network was forced to acknowledge that Europeans are full of anger at the U.S. bombings of Libya.

Increasing numbers of Americans are coming to share this feeling as they come to grips with the facts and discard false emotions. A White House spokesman admitted today that after Reagan's address on national television more than 1,000 Americans telephoned his residence to protest the Pentagon operation. For the 2d day in succession mass demonstrations of antiwar organization activists are in progress in front of the White House. Those whose conscience does not allow them to pass over in silence the brigandage perpetrated by Washington are demanding "Hands off Libya!."

Disapproving voices have been heard even on Capitol Hill. R. Dellums, member of the House of Representatives for California, said in particular that the President has exceeded his constitutional powers in effectively declaring war on Libya. Congressman L. Stokes from Ohio described the raid on Libya as an "act of war." According to press reports, many lawmakers are openly expressing dissatisfaction that the White House informed them about the prepared attack literally on the eve of the operation, that it essentially presented them with a fait accompli.

Well-informed observers believe that the airborne intrusion into Libya makes it possible to draw a sinister conclusion, namely that the administration's appetite for using military force in the international arena is growing. THE WASHINGTON POST writes: "The strike against Libya marks a turning point in the administration's policy after 5 years on internal debate." "For the first time we have been discussing not whether or not to use military force, but how best to do it," the newspaper cites an official who took part in the elaboration of the plan to attack Libya as saying.

U.S. 'Vying in Rashness'

PM161611 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov: "Brainless Brawn"]

[Text] The 5 April bombing of West Berlin's "La Belle" disco killed two people -- one of whom was American serviceman Kenneth Ford -- and wounded around 200 -- of whom around 50 were U.S. servicemen. This happened thousands and thousands of kilometers away from U.S. territory. It happened to soldiers of the U.S. occupying troops who, from draft to draft and even from generation to generation, have been based in central Europe for more than 40 years.

In response to orders issued thousands and thousands of kilometers away by Washington the military forces of the U.S. empire, which have been both in northern Europe, in the British Isles, for decades and in the south, in the Mediterranean between Europe and Africa, stirred themselves and prepared for action.

What a terrible and fantastic reality of our time! Although thousands and thousands of kilometers away from the site of events, the U.S. President ordered that Libya's two

main cities -- Tripoli and Banghazi -- be bombed on the night of 14-15 April without seeing, knowing, or wishing to know the people, entirely innocent of the West Berlin disco bombing, who died that night from U.S. bombs at the hands of the man who signed the order. The U.S. empire, roaring over Libyan cities, crushed Libyan lives on Libyan soil under its iron heel.

The U.S. President stated to American citizens that Libyans were involved in the West Berlin bombing. Libya has officially stated that it "rejects all U.S. attempts to accuse it of participating in recent acts." Washington haughtily rejected these words. Many Americans, driven into a chauvinist frenzy by the rhetoric of their President and his aides, welcomed the bombing of Libya. Congress -- the constitutional check that ought to restrain the President from hasty actions -- was informed 2-3 hours before the attack. "There was no opposition," Robert Dole, majority leader in the Senate, told correspondents, "even though a wish was expressed that consultations had been held before," That was all the check there was! With such checks further raids could be carried out, preferably at night, in order to minimize U.S. losses -- Libyan pilots, U.S. intelligence claims, are poor night flyers. The U.S. President also threatened new armed action, if... If he should ascribe some other act of terrorism to Libya. Such an act could even be concocted (is not the CIA qualified in that area?), but preferably without American casualties. It could be concocted when the desire arose to "punish" Libya once again, or... Or, let us suppose, Nicaragua. But the list of casualties is not necessarily restricted to those two countries -- appetite comes with eating, and it seems that the reagan administration has gotten a taste for the so-called "new globalism" or Reagan doctrine.

Yes, it was piracy and a blant act of aggression. Yes, it was a crime. Yes, once again the UN Charter and international law have been left in tatters. The trouble, however, is that for the Washington people who made the decision other people's blood is like water off a duck's back. They do not have to answer for it to the empire's feverishly chauvinist citizens or to the U.S. electorate.

Yes, Western Europe is indignant: Washington failed to heed its appeals to refrain from military action. The vaults of the British Parliament, where opposition is rising against Mrs Thatcher's line, and West German city squares, which are seething with anti-U.S. demonstrations, are being shaken with protest. France did not allow the U.S. bombers to overfly its territory. Italy, Greece, the Netherlands, and so forth are protesting. The trouble, however, is that in heated moments such as the one we have experienced the U.S. empire on the other side of the Atlantic takes note not so much of its loyal allies as of its own legions, and it may be added, it sets even greater store by the opinion of Israel, the only ally from which the senior partner is prepared to learn something -- was it not the junior partner that blazed the U.S. trail in Libya through its piratical air raid on Tunis 1 October last year?!

Brainless brawn -- let us dwell on this, virtually the mildest definition. The incumbent U.S. President has long been depicted as a cowboy with a Colt at his side. He has had nothing against that. This image rather flattered him. Now more than ever it looks like not a caricature but a sinister image. Ronald Reagan's presidency is in its 6th year and it looks as though he has again entered an active phase of acting out the role of cowboy on the state of world politics. He is aiming his Colt menacingly even against U.S. Congress when the latter is restive and will not give $100 million in aid to the "contras." And now he is firing with the Colt of his jet aircraft on Libyan leader Al-Qadhdhafi. For the cowboy who divides the world into good guys and bad guys, Al-Qadhdhafi is now the number one enemy -- and the prime target.

Resorting to common abuse, the U.S. President called him a mad dog. Milder terms have included madman and barbarian. Interstate relations are relegated to the plane of what amounts almost to personal enmity. That is dangerous. Brainless brawn is dangerous if it is the brawn of a very powerful empire that has impudently arrogated the right to presence everywhere in the world, and a ruling presence at that.

Instead of the utmost responsibility, which should be inherent in a world power in the nuclear age and under the conditions of a fragile peace, we can observe Washington vying with groupings and individuals, with mysterious unidentified and uncaptured terrorists. Vying in rashness. At the end of last December some people shot passengers at Rome and Vienna airports. Blaming its "favorite enemy," Washington embarked in late March on an act of armed provocation in the Gulf of Sidra -- risking a trial of armed strength against another sovereign state. The explosion in the West Berlin discotheque. What was to be done? The stakes are increasing in the contest between the nameless terrorists and the state terrorists known to the whole world. Brainless brawn dictates the escalation of adventurism once its former level has failed to justify itself. Aircraft carriers are again moving toward Libyan shores but in addition, with Margaret Thatcher's permission, they are taking their supersonic F-111 aircraft from their bases on British soil and again sending them against Libya. The range of targets subject to bombing is expanding and the number of casualties is growing.

But everything indicates that the age of modern group and individual terrorism is a long one. It will hardly end tomorrow. After all, it was born (let's not forget sources!) above all of Israel's seizure of Arab lands -- with U.S. aid. The Palestinians nurtured by oppression and despair will take revenge one way or another for their desecrated dream of their restored fatherland. What will Washington do if somewhere someone wreaks blind revenge on the ubiquitous citizens of the U.S. empire? A further escalation of adventurism? New targets for even more massive bomb attacks? B-52 strategic bombers with a multi-ton cargo of bombs sent in against Libya as they once were against Vietnam?

Thinking for Washington is not part of our duties. But it is worth recalling a fundamental truth of our day -- any problems between states must be resolved by political means. This truth was emphasized again in the Statement by the Soviet Government, which resolutely denounced the U.S. aggressive, piratical action.

The strikes against Libya are cynically described as surgery across the ocean. But these surgeons are not curing but killing. And they are thereby bringing down on their heads all the ferocity and force of the laws of retribution. Calculations on remaining unpunished will not be realized, sooner or later they will have to pay a heavy price. Does it not occur to the U.S. political strategists that, in climbing their present ladder of adventurism, their country may end up in something like that "long, dark tunnel" for light at the end of which their predecessors, having gotten bogged down in the Vietnam war, vainly waited for over 10 years?!

Lomeyko Links Libya, Nevada Test

LD161757 Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The nuclear blast in Nevada and the aggressive actions of the American Administration against Libya are links of the same chain leading to growth of tension in the world, said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Foreign Ministry. He addressed today Soviet and foreign journalists at a briefing at the USSR Foreign Ministry.

U.S. continuation of nuclear tests stands in the way of solution of the fundamental problem of mankind -- removal of the threat of a nuclear war. U.S. aggressive actions against Libya are an attempt on the part of Washington to divert the attention of the world public from its nuclear testes in Nevada.

U.S. Justification 'Absurd'

LD161901 Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- "Tens of civilians, among them children, women and old men, were killed or wounded, embassies were damaged, and citizens of foreign states were injured in Libya during the bombings", said Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, when answering journalists' questions in the ministry's Press Centre today. "Washington, in an attempt to qualify the bandit raid as an act of fighting international terrorism, loses any common sense and in practice demonstrates the doctrine of neoglobalism the essence of which is an undisguised military interference in the affairs of sovereign states. There can be no justification for such actions. The attempts by the White House to explain the attack on Libya on self-defence considerations are absurd. It is a question of the most flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter which directly bans the use of force in international relations".

'Bandit Action' Condemned

LD161909 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- The latest actions of the United States in the Mediterranean region are added proof that the present policy of the White House is a policy of aggression, provoking regional conflicts and balancing on the brink of war, it was stated by Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the USSR Foreign Ministry's Press Department. He spoke today at a briefing for Soviet and foreign journalists at the Press Centre of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Soviet leadership had warned, the Foreign Ministry spokesman stressed, that such actions could not but affect relations between the USSR and the United States. In fact the administration itself had made impossible at this stage the planned meeting on the level of the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries.

The Soviet Governmnt strongly condemns the aggressive bandit action against Libya, a sovereign state and a member of the United Nations Organisation, and demands an immediate end to it. Otherwise the Soviet Union will be forced to draw more far-reaching conclusions. Other steps too have also been taken from the Soviet side in connection with the United States aggressive action, Vladimir Lomeyko stressed.

The United States Ambassador Hartman was summoned to the Foreign Ministry on April 15 and was told that the Soviet leadership is seriously considering the situation that has formed in the Mediterranean area and especially around Libya, and that the actions of the United States Administration are a direct challenge to the world community. While warning the United States of responsibility for whipping up tension the Soviet Union would like to hope that Washington will refrain from further actions leading to an aggravation of the already extremely complex situation.

Cancellation of Talks Lamented

LD162249 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] Soviet-American relations cannot but be affected by the American bombing of Libya, a sovereign state and member of the United Nations. The administration has made it impossible for the Soviet foreign minister to meet the United States secretary of state as planned in the middle of May. Our commentary is by Vladislav Kozyakov:

When the White House prepared this military operation and then ordered it, it knew very well of course what the consequences would be. It knew this would be a blow at the spirit of Geneva and aggravate relations with the Soviet Union. Nevertheless, it went ahead with it. Why? The answer would seem to be obvious: The administration is not ready for a constructive development of what was agreed at the Geneva summit last fall; it has no wish to respond to any of the Soviet Union's proposals, either on nuclear disarmament or on the adjustment of regional problems. Its actions have quite a different direction.

Just recall the nuclear explosions in Nevada at the time when the Soviet Union was observing a unilateral moratorium, the incursion of United States warships into Soviet territorial waters in the Black Sea, the demand to reduce the Soviet staff at the United Nations in New York, and the extension of the undeclared wars against Nicaragua, Angola, and Afghanistan, to name only a few of Washington's recent acts. So, the American bombing of Libyan cities with the resultant loss of human life is simply another link in the chain of defiant and provocative acts.

This is how Washington has responded to the efforts of the Soviet Union to find a way to better international relations and promote the process begun at Geneva. The administration itself has made it impossible for the present for the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard Shevardnadze, to meet his American counterpart George Shultz. But American politicians are making a mistake if they think that in this nuclear age international problems can be settled by bombing other nations and playing with fire. Judging by reactions to the latest events, nearly all governments are opposed to such an attitude. The dominant mood remains what it was: The world community wants preserved all the constructive trends in international relations that seemed to be shaping up after the Geneva summit.

Raid Equated With Grenada

LD161316 Moscow TASS in English 1131 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- The U.S. act of aggression against Libya and Washington's disregard for the interests of small states and nations are causing outrage all over the world, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vadim Loginov said.

Addressing a session of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe today, he said that there had never been such an outrageous act of violation of international law and common human morality since the U.S. bandit attack on Grenada.

Loginov drew the attention of the participants in the session to the Soviet Government's statement on Thursday denouncing the U.S. act of aggression against Libya.

'Aircraft-Carrier Diplomacy' Scored

LD161516 Moscow TASS in English 1308 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko

The American bombs and missiles that hit Libya by order of the White House have not only brought death and destruction to Libyan soil, but also dashed the re-emerged hope that numerous international problems, starting with the settlement of regional conflicts and ending with the lessening of world tension, might be resolved.

The local press and television had to admit that the majority of Western European governments, including France, Italy and even the usually obedient American ally, West Germany, opposed the U.S. attack on Libya.

The U.S. permanent ambassador to the United Nations, Vernon Walters, while in Western Europe was rather unsuccessful in Washington's usual practice of "arms-twisting." The only thing which he did accomplish was the British Government's permission to use the American bases on British territory for the assault on Libya. The Tory cabinet thus became an accomplice in the bloody action, for which President Reagan publicly expressed his cordial gratitude.

President Reagan and the heads of the State was prepared to act again should need be.

One should mention in this connection that the escalation of the United States' militarist course, manifested in the attack against Libya, was in no way limited to that country alone. "Gunboat diplomacy" shaped as a major part of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" directed at establishing American domination worldwide. This was frankly admitted by TIME magazine which wrote that the administration's impatient desire to use force was relying on the enhanced self-confidence of its foreign plicy due to the military buildup.

The U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, a journal close to the administration, was even more frank in its assessments. After the U.S. first attack against Libya in March, the magazine boasted that the administration was thus sending a signal not only to Libya, but also to Nicaragua...and even to the Soviet Union. It wrote that the United States "overcame the Vietnam syndrome" and was again ready to use military force to back up its "diplomacy."

None other than secretary of State Shultz quite openly launched "aircraft-carrier diplomacy". "What is clear tonight," he told a press conference immediately after the attack on Libya, "is that the United States will take military action under certain circumstances." Shultz even proclaimed the beginning of a new epoch in U.S. "Diplomacy".

But there is nothing new in the "epoch". The practice of "gunboat diplomacy" on several occasions brought the United States into dangerous impasses. In today's world, "aircraft-carrier diplomacy" is endangering even more the security of all, including, not in the last turn, of the United States.

REAGAN, GENSCHER MEET, DISCUSS LIBYA ATTACK

LD170851 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- President Reagan met in the White House on Wednesday Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, who arrived here.

They discussed chiefly the situation that developed following the U.S. Air Force raid on Libya. The administration tried to present this meeting in a maximum favourable light, contending that it did not reveal any disagreements. Obvservers emphasize, however, that Washington has actually found itself in isolation -- the bandit action against Libya was fully supported only by Britain. Addressing journalists after Reagan's meeting with Genscher, a top-placed administration official admitted that there was broad opposition in Western Europe to the aggression against Libya staged by the United States.

HOUSE REJECTS CONTRA AID BY 'OVERWHELMING MAJORITY'

LD170831 Moscow TASS in English 0723 GMT 17 Apr 86

["House Votes To Kill Reagan Plan To Aid Contras" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington April 17 TASS -- Despite the intensive pressure applied by the White House, the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has rejected again by the overwhelming majority of votes the administration' request for providing military aid to gangs of surviving Somozists. The lawmakers endorsed an amendment proposed by Congressman Lee Hamilton, which bans any aid to CIA-trained and armed formations of the contras which make attempts to bring down, with U.S. assistance, the Nicaraguan Government

FURTHER REPORTS ON USSR-JAPAN ECONOMIC MEETING

Marchuk Receives Delegation

LD151058 Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 15 TASS -- On Monday Guriy Marchuk, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, received representatives of Japan's business circles, who arrived in the USSR to attend the tenth meeting of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees for economic cooperation.

Matters aimed at further developing scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Japan were discussed during the conversation.

Malkevich Gives Keynote Speech

OW151321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1306 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 15 KYODO -- Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister V.L. Malkevich Tuesday asked Japanese business leaders to cooperate in the saving of resources and energy in all sectors of the Soviet economy. He also proposed for the first time that Soviet rockets be used to launch Japan's large-sized artificial satellites.

Malkevich was speaking at the first plenary session of a three-day 10th joint meeting of the private Japan-Soviet business cooperation committee and its Soviet counterpart, which started here Tuesday. He is the leader of the Soviet delegation. The conference is attended by about 380 representatives from the two committees -- the largest number so far. The high-powered delegation of the Japanese business community is headed by Ryoichi Kawai, board chairman of Komatsu Ltd.

In a keynote speech, Malkevich said that economic, technical and scientific exchanges with other countries are indispensable for implementation of the Soviet Union's 12th Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) and its long-term economic plan until the year 2000. In this context, he said the Soviet Union wants to introduce Japan's techniques for saving resources and energy in all fields, including the automobile, electric machinery, steel, chemical and energy industries, as well as agriculture. He also proposed that Japan launch its large-sized satellites with Soviet rockets on a commercial basis.

Kawai, representing the Japanese side, expressed a readiness to cooperate in the Soviet Union's new five-year plan, and asked for its detailed explanation for purposes of exploring possible fields of cooperation.

In a message read at the outset of the conference, Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone voiced Japan's readiness to promote cooperative economic projects with the Soviet Union on the principle of reciprocity.

Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov said in his message to the meeting that the Soviet Union will participate positively in international division of labor through stepped-up economic, scientific and technical exchanges with other countries.

Malkevich reemphasized the Soviet proposal for conclusion of a long-term economic cooperation agreement with Japan, saying a long-term intergovernmental agreement is necessary for economic, commercial and technical exchanges with a capitalist state. He also charged the Paris-based coordinating committee for export control (COCOM) with restricting trade between Japan and the Soviet Union. COCOM, consisting of Western nations and Japan, is designed to check exports of strategic goods to communist states.

Referring to specific economic projects between the two countries, Malkevich proposed talks be continued on a joint project for development of natural gas on the continental shelf off Sakhalin Island north of Japan because its profitability needs to be reviewed. He also said that negotiations connected with the fourth project for development of forest resources in Siberia, scheduled to start next year, should be completed by the end of this year. The planned chemical complex project will be scaled down.

Delegation Received in Kremlin

LD161829 Moscow TASS in English 1646 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, received in the Kremlin today the leadership of the delegation of Japanese business circles staying in Moscow in connection with the holding of the 10th joint conference of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation.

During the conversation there was a detailed exchange of views on questions of Soviet-Japanese relations.

Nikolay Ryzhkov told the Japanese representatives that in the field of foreign policy, as it was confirmed by the 27th Congress of the CPSU, the Soviet Union intends further to pursue undeviatingly the course of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. In accordance with this course my country is doing everything possible to put an end to the arms race, to stop the material preparations for nuclear war, to preserve and strengthen world peace, he said.

Since in the world of today security can only be universal security it is necessary for the actions of each state in the international arena to proceed from the premise of the impermissibility of wars and armed conflicts, of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples, Nikolay Ryzhkov said further.

But such an approach dictated by the realities of the present-day world has not yet become a universal norm of the behaviour of states. The United States armed attack against Libya, that creates a serious threat to universal peace and security, the brazen and provocative actions taken by the American Administration in response to the Soviet Union's peace initiatives -- all this increases tension in the world and leads to unpredictable consequences, Nikolay Ryzhkov said.

In the same context mention was made of the danger of the actual or planned drawing of the business circles of some countries, including in Japan, into the American programme of creating space strike weapons. Its implementation would inevitably entail a serious destabilisation of the strategic situation, a drastic intensification of the arms race and make the reduction and liquidation of nuclear arms impossible, he went on.

It is the duty of every country and also of business circles that are aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace to make their contribution to the strengthening of trust between countries, to facilitate in every way the transition from confrontation to extensive international cooperation.

When questions of Soviet-Japanese relations were discussed both sides voiced satisfaction with the positive changes that have appeared lately and confirmed intention to work for their further improvement.

Nikolay Ryzhkov characterised the directions of the USSR's social and economic policy determined by the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, the prospects of the development of the productive forces in Siberia and the Far East and the resultant favourable possibilities for expanding trade and economic relations between the USSR and Japan. In the light of this views were exchanged on the usefulness of vigorous efforts to deepen ties in industry, to prepare agreements on co-production and scientific-technical cooperation. Note was made of the important role that business ties in the trade and economic field can and must play in deepening understanding and trust between the USSR and Japan, given that there should be no place in these ties for discrimination or restrictions in any whatsoever form.

Both sides positively assessed the activity of the Soviet-Japanese and Japanese-Soviet committees on economic cooperation and the results of their joint meeting that are called upon to give a new impetus to the perfection of mutually advantageous business ties between the Soviet Union and Japan. Taking part in the conversation from the Soviet side was Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and from the Japanese side -- head of delegation R. Kawai, Japanese Ambassador in the USSR Y. Katori, presidents of Japanese companies I. Mimura, H. Watanabe and K. Matsuo.

Comparison of Ryzhkov Message

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 16 April carries in its First Edition on page 1 a report on a message by Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, to the USSR-Japan Cooperation Committees meeting in Moscow. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, pages C1 and C2, revealing the following variations:

PRAVDA omits quotation marks throughout;

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: To the participants in the 10th Joint Conference of the USSR-Japan and Japan-USSR Committees for Economic Cooperation

I greet the participants of the 10th joint conference of the USSR-JAPAN and Japan-USSR Committees for Economic Cooperation.

Established 20 years (supplying PRAVDA opening passage and picking up paragraph two, line one)

Page C2, paragraph one, line one, reads in PRAVDA: trade and economic relations and to strengthen good-neighborliness between their peoples.

Loyal to the (rewording and picking up paragraph two, line one)

Paragraph two, lines three and nine read in PRAVDA: "states" instead of "nations".

Paragraph three, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: and economic ties are still far from fully utilized, and it is (rewording)

Paragraph four, line two reads in PRAVDA: of mutually beneficial business cooperation and in (supplying "business")

Last paragraph, line three reads in PRAVDA: peoples instead of people.

Last line reads in PRAVDA: ...progress and peace.

N. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers (supplying signature.)

GORBACHEV ATTENDS SED CONGRESS IN EAST BERLIN

Greets Jaruzelski En Route

LD160940 Moscow TASS in English 0819 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- En route from Moscow to Berlin Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a telegram from aboard his plane to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party. The telegram reads:

"Flying over the territory of the Polish People's Republic, we send you, Polish Communists and the entire fraternal people of Poland our heartfelt greetings and wishes of success in the construction of socialism, in our joint effort to avert the threat of nuclear war, promote peace in Europe and the world over.

Arrives in Berlin

LD161323 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Aleksandr Zholkver Berlin report, from the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Berlin's Schoenefeld Airport. The aircraft from Moscow, on which the CPSU delegation, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev arrived, has just landed here. The GDR capital is meeting the envoys of the Soviet country with bright spring sunshine, which shines on the flags with which the buildings of the airport and the main roads leading to the center of the town are decorated. At the aircraft gangway Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is warmly greeted by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State. The Thaelmann pioneers bring Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev bouquets of flowers.

The CPSU delegation is met by members of the SED Central Committee Politburo [video shows Gorbachev being introduced to assembled officials, followed by Vadim Medvedev and Raisa Gorbacheva] The CPSU delegation approaches the cars.

The GDR capital radiantly receives the envoys of the party of Lenin.

Lays Flowers at Monuments

LD161359 Moscow TASS in English 1141 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 16 TASS -- A delegation from the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which has arrived in Berlin to attend the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and is being led by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today laid flowers to the monuments to Vladimir Lenin and Ernst Thaelmann at a ceremony attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SUPG Central Committee, and other leaders of the German Democratic Republic.

Mikhail Gorbachev, Erich Honecker, the members of the CPSU delegation and party leaders and statesmen of the GDR were warmly greeted by Berlin people.

Members of the Thaelmann Young Pioneer Organization and the Union of the Free German Youth presented flowers to them. The representatives of the GDR's younger generation pledged to keep sacred and fulfill Lenin's and Thaelmann's behests.

In his conversation with the children and young people Mikhail Gorbachev said that those who have laid down the foundations of socialism on German soil have worthy successors in the young people in this country today. "We hope," he said, "that the younger generation in the GDR will multiply these fine traditions and achieve further success in building a new life."

Tours East Berlin

LD170252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Unidentified correspondent's report; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today the CPSU delegation led by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev acquainted itself with the sights of the GDR capital. The first stop was at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin, in the square bearing the name of the founder of the Soviet state. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid flowers at the foot of the monument.

Accompanying the CPSU delegation were Comrade Erich Honecker and other leaders of the SED.

Today marks 100 years since the birth of Ernst Thaelmann, the outstanding figure of the German international workers movement. On the eve of this important date, a monumental to the ardent internationalist revolutionary was unveiled in a solemn atmosphere in the GDR capital. Flowers are placed at the foot of the monument.

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev had a conversation with Kerbel, the well-known Soviet sculptor and creator of the design for this monument.

[Begin recording][Gorbachev] I think that Thaelmann's appearance is as we had imagined it to be.

[Correspondent] There was a conversation here too with young Berlin builders who had taken part in the construction of the monument and the residential district that has come into being nearby.

[Female student] Esteemed Comrade Gorbachev, it is a great honor for me to meet you and welcome you to this place as [words indistinct]. We are all very pleased that you have come here...

[Gorbachev] Thank you.

[Female student continues] ...in order to take part in the congress of our party.

[Gorbachev] Thank you

[Female student] Permit me to hand you this letter from our school collective, which contains a photograph. [words indistinct]

[Gorbachev] You speak well, you speak well. I am very glad to hear words of great meaning from you, because these words are being uttered by a new generation entering upon life. Here, close to the monument to Thaelmann I would like to say that much has been given up for the GDR to be like this today. The friendship and the joint struggle are continuing. The step that you are taking today in applying to be accepted for candidate membership of the party is to my mind precisely a step in this direction. Continue Thaelmann's struggle in the present generation. You know, if society did not raise up a worthy generation as replacements it would not cope with its task. But when indeed we see such representatives, who are purposeful and understand their task, it is pleasant.

[Gorbachev] Good day. Thank you, thank you. Oh, how nice they are. [video shows girl presenting flowers]

[Gorbachev] Good day. Good day.

[Male student] We are very glad [words indistinct]. Continue to [word indistinct]. We are absolutely delighted by you.

[Gorbachev] For young people [words indistinct] wishes. You must add to what the older generation has achieved.

[Male student] We will try to do so.

[Gorbachev] It is good to see a healthy, strong, and good attitude of mind in young people. Thank you. Convey greetings to all your friends. [end recording]

[Correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Erich Honecker viewed housing and children's playgrounds. The members of the CPSU delegation were cordially greeted by the inhabitants of a new district.

Afterward the CPSU delegation visited the Brandenburg Gate, which is the site of the GDR's state border with West Berlin. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was given an explanation by Lieutenant General (Drews), the Berlin military commandant. The head of the CPSU delegation made an entry in the honored visitors' book.

From the Unter den Linden Avenue the CPSU delegation went to Academy Square. A wonderful architectural monument that suffered during the war years is being restored there. The Schauspielhaus Concert Hall is already open. The CPSU delegation was familiarized with it.

Restoration work is also being finished in the historic center of Berlin, which is now called Marx and Engels Forum. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev laid red carnations at the monument to the founders of scientific communism.

The CPSU delegation also visited Berlin's new residential districts of Marzahn and Hohenschoenhausen. Over 100,000 people reside there, while altogether over the past 5-year period over 320,000 Berliners received new or modernized apartments. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was given a cordial welcome by the builders and new residents.

SED Congress Opens

LD171038 Moscow TASS in English 1006 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin April 17 TASS -- The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) has opened in the GDR capital today.

Attending the congress in the Palace of the Republic in Berlin are its delegates, representatives of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries, of other communist and workers' parties and national liberation movements. Opening the congress Horst Sindermann, member of the Political Bureau of the SED Central Committee, cordially welcomed the foreign guests. He said that 140 parties from 104 countries attended the congress.

The congress is to sum up the results of the work done over the past five years after the tenth party congress, outline prospects for the republic's further advancement on the way of building developed socialism, elect a new composition of the party bodies.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, is addressing a congress with a report of the party Central Committee.

FURTHER CRITICISM OF U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Hungary Expresses 'Concern'

LD162114 Moscow TASS in English 1859 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest April 15 TASS -- The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic expresses profound concern over new U.S. military actions against Libya, says a statement of the Hungarian Government circulated here by the MTI news agency.

Numerous armed attacks on the Libyan territory indicate that the United States ignores the norms of international law and the United Nations Charter. Such actions threaten stability in the Mediterranean and also international peace and security.

The Government and people of the Hungarian People's Republic express their solidarity with the people and Government of Libya, demand the earliest and to aggressive actions and call for respect for Libya's sovereignty, the statement says.

Ceausescu Sends Reagan Message

LD170605 Moscow TASS in English 0538 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest April 17 TASS -- PRAVDA today carries the text of a message sent by Nicolae Ceausescu to President Reagan. Follows the summary of the message. Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, speaking on behalf of the government and people of Romania, sent a message to U.S. President Reagan. It reads that the Romanian people are badly worried by the bomb raid of the U.S. Air Force on Libya, an independent country and a member of the United Nations. Romania considers that attack an unjustified act of aggression against a free and sovereign state. These military operations inflicted heavy damage on property and there are victims among the population of the Libyan capital and foreign nationals. The Romanian Embassy was damaged and four embassy officials wounded. Romania holds the USA responsible for the damage caused to the Romanian Embassy.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers the bombing of Libya to be a gross violation of the norms of international law, relations among states and the principles of the U.N. Charter. The problems between the USA and Libya should be settled through negotiations rather than by use of armed force.

The message points out the need to take every measures to stop the bombing and armed actions against Libya and expresses the hope that the U.S. Administration will understand the deep worry of Romania and all the other nations of the world over the grave tension caused by the American bomb raids, and also the need to work for the settlement of the problems in the Mediterrean, Europe and all over the world through peaceful negotiations.

As for the attempts of the U.S. ambassador to Romania, who was handed the message, to justify military action against Libya, Ceausescu said that the right to self-defence could not be invoked to attack an independent sovereign state. The bombing can by no means be justified by the pretext of war on terrorism. Romania has resolutely stated and continues to state its opposition to any act of terrorism and, moreover, deplores state terrorism.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARLSSON'S ACTIVITIES

Views Relations With USSR

LD162040 Moscow TASS in English 1557 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Speaking at a press conference here today, prime minister of Sweden, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Sweden Ingvar Carlsson noted that his negotiations in Moscow had been very constructive and useful and promoted further development of bilateral relations between Sweden and the Soviet Union.

The political course conducted by Olof Palme is also my political course, said the prime minister. We shall continue conducting this policy in the future. Such a policy meets Sweden's national interests, the interests of peace and justice as a whole. We believe that Sweden's policy of neutrality is making a considerable contribution to consolidation of stability and relaxation of tension in the north of Europe.

The Swedish Government, said Ingvar Carlsson, comes out for stable friendly relations with the Soviet Union.

Notes Territorial Violations

LD161651 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1030 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Interview with Swedish Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson by journalists Lars Adaktusson and Kerstin Brunnberg in Moscow on "Eko" program, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Carlsson] Concerning the established Soviet border violations, I maintained that the Swedish view is unchanged; we have not changed our minds in any respect. Concerning the violations, in which the country of origin has not been determined, I said that we will utilize our defense in order to uphold our territorial integrity. We will develop our capacity to forcefully repel all efforts to enter our territory.

[Adaktusson] This has been said before by the Swedish side. What reactions have you recently received on this?

[Carlsson] I have made these declarations unilaterally; we will not submit our foreign and neutrality policy to any other country. On the contrary, I have established that the Soviet side has a great respect for the Swedish policy of neutrality and it is important that the surrounding world has this respect.

[Adaktusson] But is this respect and understanding greater now, according to your view, then it was before?

[Carlsson] I think that we have been able to further increase the knowledge of the Swedish foreign policy and its foundations. This is not news for the Soviet leaders, but in connection with the change of leadership in Moscow, after all, I deem it to be important that we have been able to explain the viewpoints of the Swedish Government.

[Adaktusson] Is the view of Swedish neutrality identical between Sweden and the Soviet Union?

[Carlsson] I have declared the Swedish point of view, and we will follow it strictly. Apart from this, it would be good if the surrounding world agreed as much as possible with the Swedish judgments. But it is we who form our foreign policy.

[Brunnberg] Have you now normalized relations between the Soviet Union and Sweden?

[Carlsson] To normalize is a question of definition. I would like to say that after strained years in the beginning of the 1980's, our relations have improved gradually; they have stabilized. This has been my ambition, and I think that we have succeeded. Without making concessions from the Swedish side, we can say that we are developing and improving our relations with the Soviet Union. This is in my view a strong Swedish interest.

[Brunnberg] What results do you expect from this visit?

[Carlsson] There are two important matters going on in Moscow. One is the ice-hockey championship. There, the results can be determined after each game. And when you arrive home, you have also a gold, silver or bronze medal. This is what I am hoping for the Swedish ice-hockey team.

When I go home, the results can be monitored gradually. I have emphasized the long-term improvement in relations with the Soviet Union.

Comparison of Ryzhkov-Carlsson Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 17 April carries in its First Edition on page 4 a report on the talks between Prime Minister Ingvar Carlsson of Sweden and Soviet Premier Ryzhkov. The PRAVDA report, entitled "Soviet-Swedish Talks," has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: TASS -- Talks were held 15 April between the Chairman (changing date);

Page G 2, paragraph three, from line one in PRAVDA reads: a participant in important international agreements in (inserting "important");

Paragraph four, from line three in PRAVDA reads: to exert every possible effort to scale (inserting "possible");

Same paragraph, line six in PRAVDA reads: accord with the peace-loving strivings of (replacing "peaceful" with "peace-loving");

Same paragraph, from the last line reads: in the world it was noted that the draft Basic Guidelines for the economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000, adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress, offer additional opportunities for the development of trade and economic relations between the USSR and Sweden.

During the visit (inserting additional paragraph, picking up penultimate paragraph, line one).

Comparison of Ryzhkov Speech

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 17 April carries in its Morning Edition on page 4 a report on the dinner address of Soviet Premier Ryzhkov. The IZVESTIYA report, entitled "In a Friendly Atmosphere" has been compared with the Moscow TASS English version published in the 16 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 3, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line two in IZVESTIYA reads: Carlsson was held on 15 April on behalf of (subbing "15 April" for "today");

Same paragraph, lines four and five in IZVESTIYA read: Aliyev, Eduard Shevardnadze, and Nikolay Talayzin; I.V. Arkhipov and V.S. Murakhovskiy, first deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR Council of Ministers, chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

A speech was (picking up with the second paragraph, line one, supplying names and titles of officials);

Paragraph two, last line in IZVESTIYA reads: of the USSR:

It is with (picking up the first paragraph page G 4, line one; omitting passage);

Paragraph eight, line one in IZVESTIYA reads: The peoples of the Soviet Union and Sweden are united by (subbing "the Soviet Union and Sweden" for "our countries");

Paragraph nine, lines three and four read in IZVESTIYA: Union sincerely wants good, good-neighborly relations with Sweden (adding "good");

Page G 5, paragraph one, lines one and two read in IZVESTIYA: determined by the Basic Guidelines for its (supplying "Basic");

Paragraph three, line eight in IZVESTIYA reads: with Soviet organizations.

It appears to (omitting "Esteemed Mister Prime Minister," beginning new paragraph);

Page G 6, paragraph one, line two reads in IZVESTIYA reads: of nuclear tests. Our country will not (subbing "our" for "my")

WHITEHEAD IN W. EUROPE TO GAIN SUPPORT FOR RAID

LD171011 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] John Whitehead, first deputy U.S. secretary of state, has been hastily sent on a tour of Western Europe. In Paris, Whitehead is to meet ministers from West European OECD countries. The annual meeting of foreign and finance ministers of OECD member-states opens in the French capital today.

In announcing Whitehead's tour, the spokesman for the U.S. State Department made no secret of the fact that it represents another attempt to gain support from the United States' European allies for Washington's anti-Libyan policies.

The majority of the West European governments have publicly distanced themselves from the piratical raid by U.S. aircraft on Libya and have criticized the U.S. aggression.

EEC DIFFERENCES NOTED ON U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

LD170952 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Paris April 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikita Yermakov reports:

An emergency conference of ministers of foreign affairs of the EEC member countries opened here today to discuss the situation in the Mediterranean, which has deteriorated as a result of the U.S. aggression against Libya.

According to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE, foreign ministers of 12 EEC member states are not unanimous in their approach to this problem. Specifically, many EEC members denounce the decision of Britain to allow U.S. warplanes to take off from tne airfields stationed in Britain for delivering a blow at Libya.

Thus, Leo Tindemans, minister of foreign affairs of Belgium, described these actions as a double play, for they run counter to the stand coordinated by foreign ministers of EEC member countries before the U.S. raid on Libya.

UK 'RECONNAISSANCE' FLIGHT AIDED U.S. RAID

LD161324 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 16 TASS -- U.S. British-based spy planes have been making reconnaissance flights over Libya over recent days in preparation for a U.S. air strike on that country, KUNA news agency reported from London.

It said this followed from a report issued by the news service press association, which said that a U.S. blackbird spy plane had been taking off from Mildenhall, East England, every morning. Authorities had not given any details about its missions.

Although the bulk of information needed by Americans for their attacks on Libya had bene gathered by satellites, the report said, spy planes had also played an important role in preparing it.

The British Government and personally Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher permitted Washington to use British-based F-111 bombers against Libya.

COMMENTATORS VIEW REPERCUSSIONS OF UK AID

Ponomarev on 'Debt' Repayment

LD170959 Moscow TASS in English 0848 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 17 TASS -- By TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev:

"The British Government, by its unqualified public support for the U.S. action (against Libya), has compromised its position in ways which are logically and politically untenable," the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES observed Wednesday.

The U.S. television network CBS said in a report from London that in Britain today all were only asking one question, namely why Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had allowed Britain to become the base from which the United States had struck at Libya.

Some people are voicing the opinion that Thatcher has only "repaid the debt" to the Reagan administration for its backing to Britain at the time the latter launched military activities against Argentina over the Falkland (Malvinas) Islands.

The price for this kind of support, however, may prove very dear. Britain is taking the risk of being involved in a U.S. venture that can become uncontrolled.

This has been demonstrated graphically by London's support for U.S. aggression against Libya, which has also shown that U.S. and British militarists have made violence, aggression and crusading chauvinism a standard of their policies.

Conflict breeding, international banditry and brinkmanship are especially manifest in the policy of the present U.S. Administration, a policy shared and backed by London.

The seeming impunity, with which the Washington administration has been staging aggresions one after another in different parts of the world and which it is flaunting in its jingoist intoxiation, is by no means an indication of either America's strength or the wisdom of its accomplice in aggression, Britain.

The DAILY TELEGRAPH and THE TIMES have published the findings of public opinion polls over the U.S. bombing of Libya and the Conservative government's decision on U.S. bases. The vast majority of the respondents (65 and more percent) have denounced both the air raid and the use of bases in Britain for the purpose.

A total of 66 percent of the polled said they believed the U.S. action a mistake, while seven in ten voiced opposition to the British Government's decision on the bases.

People are coming to realize ever more clearly that Washington's present policy is a way to violence and war. It is provoking a grave threat to universal peace and security.

Vasilyev on BBC 'Lies'

LD162051 Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- Commentator Georgiy Vasilyev writes:

The British Tory government, having actively joined the runaway anti-Libyan campaign unleashed by the United States and having provided bases for American fighter-bombers from which to launch bandit raids against Libyan cities, is also vigorously participating in the dissemination of deliberately false information about the situation in Libya. Today, for instance, a correspondent of the British BBC reported "firefights" and an attempted "mutiny" in the Bab al-'Azziyah district of the Libyan capital. This report was emphatically refuted by the Libyan official JANA agency and qualified as "a lie that has nothing in common with the actual state of affairs".

In reality, the agency said, Libyan anti-aircraft defences had opened fire at an American reconnaissance plane that had intruded into Libyan air space.

The BBC correspondent's report is clearly of a malicious nature. It fits well into the unbridled anti-Libyan propaganda outcry raised by the CIA and the American mass media and directed at destabilising the situation in Libya and, ultimately, at toppling the present Libyan leadership. As we see, the Thatcher government is ever more actively appearing in the unseemly role of an accomplice in the dirty military venture undertaken by the United States against an independent Arab state, a member of the United Nations Organisation, and which is giving rise to a wave of wrath and indignation throughout the world.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON EVENTS AFTER U.S. RAID ON LIBYA

Gorbachev Sends Message

LD161847 Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, April 16 TASS -- On Tuesday the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev sent the following message to the leader of the Libyan revolution Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

"Dear Comrade Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi:

During these difficult days for the Libyan Jamahiriyah I want to express on behalf of the Soviet leadership and all Soviet people to you personally and to the friendly Libyan people feelings of solidarity in face of American imperialism's bandit crime. Also please accept our sincere condolences in connection with the tragic death of Libyans who fell victim to the American aviation's barbarous raid.

Our principled position in connection with the new armed aggression of the United States is outlined with utmost clarity in the just published statement of the Soviet Government. I find it necessary to add the following.

The USSR had taken numerous steps to prevent the threatening development of events around Libya. Along with moral, political, diplomatic and military support for friendly Libya and also other measures in this direction which are well known to you we had repeatedly made serious warnings to the American Administration about the dangerous consequences of the continuation of its anti-Libyan policy not only for the situation in the Mediterranean region but also for the entire international situation. We also declare that such a development of events cannot but have a negative impact on Soviet-American relations as well.

Washington did not heed our calls dictated by a striving to avoid a new worsening of the political climate in the world. The United States again stands for all to see as the main culprit of the escalation of international tension irresponsibly playing with the fate of millions of people for the sake of satisfying its imperial ambitions. While declaring that they are fighters against "international terrorism" the United States leaders in reality only confirmed once again their adherence to the policy of state terrorism and the aggressive doctrine of "neoglobalism".

When they made their armed attack on Libya the Americans did not achieve their aims. On the contrary, this aggression has still further rallied the Libyan people behind its revolutionary leadership and further increased its resolve to continue upholding the progressive gains of the September 1 Revolution and to pursue an independent anti-imperialist course in the international arena. Washington's hopes to break the freedomloving Jamahiriyah and force it to its knees have been dashed while the United States has suffered a new moral and political defeat.

The American aviation's bandit raids against peaceful Libyan cities have caused the anger and indignation of Soviet people who are demanding an end to the aggressive designs of the United States against that sovereign Arab state.

We are making vigorous efforts in the international arena as well. We have stated a strong protest to the American Administration and again demanded an immediate end to its adventuristic anti-Libyan policy. An appropriate representation was made by us to the Government of the United Kingdom which permitted the use of the American bases located on its territory for the raids against Libya.

In addition to this we have called on the leading Arab and non-aligned countries to give the Libyan Jamahiriyah active support.

It goes without saying that all our actions in this direction we coordinate with the fraternal socialist states.

Confirming our effective solidarity again to you. Comrade al-Qadhdhafi, and to the entire Libyan people, I would like to assure you that the Soviet Union firmly intends further to fulfill its commitments in terms of further strengthening Libya's defence capability. And this, as we see it, is of special importance for your country in the present situation.

With sincere respects, M. Gorbachev"

Libyan Official Voices Gratitude

LD170710 Moscow TASS in English 0655 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi January 17 TASS -- We are infinitely grateful for the message of Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of the Libyan revolution, expressing the Soviet Union's full support for the struggle waged by the Libyan people against the barbarous U.S. aggression, said Kamil Hasan al-Mansur, the head of the Libyan delegation at the New Delhi meeting of the Coordination Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement, secretary of the Libyan General People's Committee for Foreign Liaison.

In this difficult hour for Libya when U.S. aircraft are sowing death and destruction, killing peaceful civilians, including children, this message of support from the Soviet leader infuses our people with fresh strength in the struggle against the U.S. aggression, Kamil Hasan al-Mansur told TASS correspondent Vladimir Baydashin. The Soviet Union has always sided with the peoples fighting against imperialism, for freedom and independence, the Libyan minister emphasized.

Sudanese Official Briefed

LD161428 Kuwait KUNA in English 1235 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait, April 16 (KUNA) -- Foreign Undersecretary Sulayman Majid al-Shahin received the Soviet ambassador in Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, Wednesday. KUNA learnt that Akopov briefed Al-Shahin on the text of a Soviet Government communique issued yesterday in condemnation of the American air strikes on Libya.

Al-Qadhdhafi Appears on TV

LD170418 Moscow TASS in English 0407 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 17 TASS -- The leader of the Libyan revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, spoke on Libyan television this night. He strongly condemned the act of aggression unleashed by the U.S. Administration against the Libyan Jamahiriyah and the complicity of the British conservative government in the organization of the piratic raids of the U.S. Air Force on Libyan cities. Al-Qadhdhafi said that the leaders of Arab countries had contacted him on their own initiative and suggested that an emergency conference of the heads of state and government of Arab countries be convened to discuss assistance to the Libyan people in repulsing the U.S. bandit aggression. The leader of the Libyan revolution said that the conference could take place within a day or two.

He called upon the Arab states and peoples to display at this crucial moment of struggle against imperialism and Zionism a sense of unity. "As a consequence of the gross act of aggression perpetrated by the USA, we have a historical opportunity to understand wherein our strength lies," Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi said. "Our strength lies in unity. The Arab countries must break off economic and political relations with the USA. I want to say that the Arab peoples should seek a boycott of the United States because that country has gone beyond all limits and committed the murder of our children."

Al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the U.S. Administration and the British Government should be put on trial as "child killers." He said that altogether 33 U.S. warplanes had raided his residences and that their task was physically to eliminate him.

Al-Qadhdhafi's adopted daughter was killed in the raids and two of his sons were critically wounded.

Having stressed in his address that Libya would give a befitting rebuff to the aggressors, Al-Qadhdhafi at the same time pointed out that it would never stoop to barbarity against children or the civilian population. "We do not bomb cities," he said.

The Arab countries, African states, non-aligned countries, all the forces of progress have voiced readiness to fight on our side, the leader of the Libyan revolution said. If new attacks are committed, we will offer a resolute rebuff and inflict heavy losses on the aggressors. We are ready to die in defence of our country.

Saudi Arabia Condemns U.S. Attack

LD162117 Moscow TASS in English 1252 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 16 TASS -- Saudi Arabia has condemned the American attack against Libya. A statement by the government's official spokesman pointed out that such methods were in violation of the generally recognized norms of international law.

Violence, he said, was not only complicating a peace settlement in the region, but also was facilitating the heightening of tension in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The statement reaffirmed solidarity with the people of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and emphasised that Saudi Arabia would side with any Arab country subject to attack.

Syrian Party Denounces 'Banditry'

LD162124 Moscow TASS in English 0810 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Damascus April 16 TASS -- The Progressive National Front of Syria has denounced the acts of banditry of the U.S. forces against sovereign Libya. An emergency meeting of the Front's leadership here said in an address to the Syrians and other Arab peoples that the U.S. armed attack fully exposed the hegemonistic plans of U.S. imperialism in the region, aimed at establishing U.S. dominance in the Middle East.

The dangerous action of the USA, the address pointed out, is graphic evidence of the violation by the U.S. Administration of international norms, the U.N. Charter and basic principles of relations among states. It is a new step in the escalation of U.S. state terrorism, institutionalized by Washington as official policy and projected onto the whole world. The United States is challenging by its aggressive policy and organized terror the peoples endeavoring for progress and national liberation.

The address stresses the need for the unity and cohesion of the Arab peoples as a major factor in countering the conspiracies of imperialism and Zionism.

PDRY Leader Expresses Support

LD162145 Moscow TASS in English 0909 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Aden April 16 TASS -- The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] sides with the Government and people of Libya in the struggle against American imperialism which is perpetrating direct armed aggression agaisnt the Libyan revolution, 'Ali Salim al-Baydh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party, has declared.

In a telephone conversation with 'Abd al-Salim Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of Libya, Al-Baydh condemned the America's military action against the fraternal Arab country.

The U.S. barbaric action, he said, was against all international laws and norms.

OPEC Members Criticize Raid

LD161632 Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva April 16 TASS -- The majority of participants (nine out of 13) in an emergency OPEC conference, currently under way here, have denounced the U.S. air raid on Libya, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said.

Al-Mansur Seeks U.S. Isolation

LD162139 Moscow TASS in English 1912 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi April 16 TASS -- Secretary of the People's Bureau for External Relations of the General People's Committee of Libya Kamil Hasan al-Mansur has called for international isolation of the United States for acts of aggression against smaller states.

Speaking today at a plenary meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of non-aligned states, which is under way here, he said that there can (?be no) justification for the U.S. insolent aggression. The way the United States acts is an outright policy of state terrorism, said Al-Mansur.

Though Libya is experiencing hard times, and bombings inflicted economic damage upon it, it shall never agree to pressure and will put up resistance to the end. Libya shall never yield to U.S. attempts to intimidate Mediterranean countries and will continue resolutely fighting against Washington's hegemonistic designs by all means at its disposal, stressed Kamal Hasan al-Mansur.

U.S. Attacks Tripoli Airport

LD161536 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Here is a report we have just received. The U.S. Air Force today carried out its latest raid on Libya and bombed the international airport at Tripoli. There are deaths among the civilian population.

Atmosphere Tense in Tripoli

LD161941 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Georgiy Shelenkov reports: The Libyan capital had an anxious morning today. Last night the sounds of explosions announced that U.S. aircraft appeared in the skies over Tripoli again. Several hours later the city which had grown quiet, awoke once again to the screech of aircraft, the firing of Libyan air defense systems, and the resonant echo of a distant explosion.

The clumsy attempts by U.S. Administration spokesman to "deny" the fact of a new raid seem simply ridiculous here in Tripoli because any of Western journalists who arrived here can disprove them. The JANA news agency issued a report on yet another raid during which, according to JANA, another four U.S. fighters were shot down. In the evening newsreel, the Libya television showed the fragments of one of such aircraft. The world should know that, although the largest imperialist power throws huge forces against the small people, the Armed Forces of the Libyan Jamahiriyah issue a fitting rebuff to them.

Rescue operations have already been completed in Ben Ashur area which suffered perhaps most of all from the barbarous air raid. The bulldozers are removing the remains of the houses where only two days ago people had lived peacefully and many of whom are no more. When going there in the morning I literally at the doorstep met a neighbour from a lower floor. Usually a sociable and cheerful person, he looked terrible today: His wife's sister quite a young girl, lived not far from the French Embassy. Today she will be buried. Her life was severed as a result of an order issued by the occupant of the White House where there is unceasing talk of "directed strikes" against military facilities. This is a lie! The strikes are really directed but not at all against military targets but against civilians women, children and old men. Today's edition of the newspaper AL-FAJR AL-JADID carries three pages of photographs, the pictures of maimed people and destroyed buildings.

Those of the neighbours who survived -- I rode up to the remains of those buildings -- were not too communicative at first. And one can understand them -- so fresh are their memories of the terrible night. They related that Nabil 'Abd al-Fattah and his family lived on the site. He is now in hospital but his family is no more. Muhammad Sahl, another resident of the neighbourhood, was killed.

Foreigners who had arrived here to help the Libyan people in their peaceful construction also found their death under the ruins of the multi-storey building. There are scores of people, Libyans and citizens of other countries, who became victims of the "frenzy of force", as the doings of the "avengers" from across the ocean are called here.

The question arises: On whom and what for those "zealots of freedom" take revenge? They take revenge on the Libyan people because they did not want to live as Washington would like them to, and because the independent anti-imperialist course of the Jamahiriyah and its consistent struggle for a just settlement of the Middle East conflict, for the ensurance of peace and stability in the Mediterranean area do not accord with the concept of U.S. "vital interests". This is why U.S. aircraft fly in here to sow death and destruction on Libyan soil. They fly in and it seems that Washington, despite the storm of indignation among all the peoples of the world, does not so far intend to stop and think better of it.

This was confirmed again by the new cannonade which made the city start exactly at 2 p.m. today.

It seems this time Libyan anti-aircraft gunners opened fire on reconnaissance planes and drove them away. But bombers furtively prefer to commit their black deeds under the cover of darkness, and civilians of the Libyan capital are awaiting the approaching night with alarm.

Widespread Casualties

LD162035 Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

As a result of the U.S. piratic attack on Libya, a considerable destruction has been inflicted upon Tripoli, the capital of Libya, tens of civilians were killed or heavily wounded, correspondents of U.S. television and newspapers report. Thereby they disprove the mendacious statements by U.S. Administration spokesmen that the strike was ostensibly delivered exclusively against military targets. A WASHINGTON POST correspondent, describing in detail the situation in Tripoli, reports that the hospitals of the city are filled with heavily wounded residents. Among them there are many children and women. A physician of one of the hospitals has told journalists that among those killed is year-old Hanna, the adopted baby daughter of Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. Two of his teen-age sons have been injured. The correspondent saw the dead bodies of civilians in the ruins of houses.

One of the tenement houses was fully razed to the ground by a direct bomb hit.

Not only residents of the Libyan capital but many foreign citizens, suffered as a result of the raid. Among them is the wife of an Italian consul, and a West German technical specialist who were injured. Large destruction was inflicted upon the Embassy of France, the residences of the ambassadors of Switzerland, Finland, and Austria, and on the Romanian cultural centre. In reply to journalists' questions how should one regard in the light of such reports the administration spokesmen's assurances that the strike was delivered ostensibly only against military targets, the shifting and dodging officials went to the lengths of asserting that the Libyans themselves had caused the destructions and casualties. A State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb cynically stated that the USA was sorry if something had gone wrong and that it did not want casualties among civilian population.

U.S. Raids Tripoli Again

LD170549 Moscow TASS in English 0541 GMT 17 Apr 86

[Text] Tripoli April 17 TASS -- After dark, the U.S. Air Forces raided the Libyan capital anew. The Libyan air defense forces opened fire at the planes of the aggressor and chased them away.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR TUNISIA

LD161221 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 16 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 16 TASS -- A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation left Moscow for Tunisia today for an official visit at the invitation of that country's parliament. The delegation is being led by Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union (one of the two chambers of the Supreme Soviet).